

third; head impunctate, the ocelli at base and near eyes; pronotum with the anterior lobe tumid, impunctate, the lateral margins moderately convex and narrowing to head, posterior lobe sparingly coarsely punctate; scutellum sparingly finely punctate; anterior femora incrassate, finely spined beneath, the anterior tibiæ moderately curved and strongly inwardly amplified at apices; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ.

Long. 6-7 mm.

Hab. Calcutta.

Differing from *G. typus*, Dist., by the spinous anterior femora and the more dilated apices of the anterior tibiæ, different colour of the legs, &c.

This species was taken at light in November 1907.

CORRECTION.

In Faun. Brit. Ind., Rhynchota, vol. iv. p. 432, I described the genus *Armatillus* and unaccountably included it in the Pentatomidæ. This was a wrong location, and it should have been placed in the Pyrrhocoridae. I have to thank Dr. Bergroth for calling my attention to this very obvious taxonomical misplacement.

XLIII.—Descriptions of Four new Species of Heterocera from Tropical South America. By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Fam. Limacodidæ.

Langucys nigropuncta, sp. n.

Female.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, and thorax black, the base of the thorax red; abdomen black; legs black, spotted with white. Primaries black; the costal margin, a submarginal band, and a line crossing the wing near the base all red; a row of black spots edged with red crosses the wing about the middle, the fringe white: secondaries black, with a large red spot at the apex; the costal margin red, the fringe white. Underside very similar to the upperside, but rather paler in colour.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. W. Colombia, San Antonio, 5800 feet (*G. M. Palmer, Mus. Druce*).

This species is allied to *Langucys nigrorufus*, Walker.

Fam. Noctuidæ.

Subfam. HADENINÆ.

Miselia rufilinea, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, palpi, collar, tegulæ, thorax, and legs dark brown; abdomen black. Primaries dark brown, indistinctly spotted with darker brown; a submarginal red line extends from the apex to the anal angle; the fringe dark brown: secondaries black, becoming greyish at the base. Underside blackish brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. S.E. Peru, Santo Domingo, 6000 feet (*Ockenden, Mus. Druce*).

Subfam. ACRONYCTINÆ.

Gonodes obliqua, sp. n.

Male.—Head and antennæ brown, collar and tegulæ pinkish grey, thorax and abdomen pale brown, anus yellowish, legs pale brown. Primaries pale brown, with a pinkish shade over the basal half of the wing, slightly irrorated with black scales; a fine reddish-brown line crosses the wing from about the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle; near the apex are two very fine white lines partly crossing the wing; the fringe brown: secondaries very pale whitish brown, with a dark mark at the end of the cell and a submarginal brown line extending from the apex to the anal angle; the fringe pale brown. Underside pale pinkish grey, marked very similar to the upperside.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Colombia, Minca, 2000 feet (*H. H. Smith, Mus. Druce*).

Emarginea niphoplaga, sp. n.

Female.—Head, collar, and tegulæ greenish white; thorax and abdomen black, with some white hairs at the base; the underside of the abdomen white; legs black, spotted with white; antennæ black. Primaries greenish white, broadly shaded with brown across the middle of the wing; a large white spot on the costal margin, beyond which several fine waved black lines cross the wing from the costal to the inner margin; the apex is white, the fringe black: secondaries white, with a faint submarginal black line extending from the apex to the anal angle.

Expanse 1 inch.

Hab. Colombia (*Mus. Druce*).